

SPORTS



The USSR and Ireland locked horns in a recent World Cup elimination game. Photo by Andrei Rnyazev

More for finals

The USSR football squad, playing in Group G, took another step towards the World Cup finals last Wednesday by beating Ireland 2-0 in Moscow's Central Lenin Stadium. Now to go to Mexico they need at least to draw their final elimination game against Norway in Mos-

cow on October 30. Incidentally, Norway has lost 1-5 to Denmark.

According to experts the USSR and Denmark will be among the 24 finalists to contend for the World Cup next summer in Mexico.

England beat Turkey 5-0 and

Portugal edged West Germany 1-0 in an away game to join another 11 finalists — Italy, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Canada, Spain, Hungary, West Germany, Bulgaria and Poland. Belgium and Holland, who placed second in their respective groups, will vie for another final berth. In their first encounter in Brussels Belgium won 1-0.

Tennis

A draw in London pitted the USSR against Yugoslavia in the first round of the 1986 Davis Cup. The match will be played on March 7-9 next year in Yugoslavia.

The other pairs are Mexico-West Germany, Ecuador-United States, New Zealand-Australia, Britain-Spain, India-Czechoslovakia, Italy-Paraguay and Denmark-Sweden (the second teams will play away games).

New world champion

Irina Soldatova from Cheboksary and the Soviet women's team have won the world archery championship. According to reports by foreign news agencies, at the event in Seoul 20-year-old Soldatova used 280 arrows to total 2,595 points. Lyudmila Arzhanikova, also of the USSR, came second with 2,589 points.

The men's individual winner Richard McKinney of the US to-

telled 2,501 points. The USSR attained its seventh archery championship. The list of absolute winners, which includes Soviet archers Emma Gapchenko, Viktor Sidoruk, Zakhara Rustamova and Natalya Butzova now includes Irina Soldatova.

CAC break away

There are uncompromising competitions at all levels in the USSR national ice-hockey championship. Only the defending champions CAC have established a five-point gap from their nearest rivals, Moscow Dynamo, who placed second last year. CAC are the only side which have not lost a single point in the first eight rounds of the championship, while the other participants are only one or two points apart of one another.

True, CAC had to struggle to prevail over long-standing rivals Moscow Dynamo and Spartak. They had it especially tough in edging Dynamo 2-1. Like last year, Spartak's performance is very inconsistent, with alternating brilliant wins and lusterless losses. Their 4-3 win over Moscow Dynamo inspired their fans a lot but then came a series of losses, includ-

Kasparov resorts to new tactics

In the world chess championship, Anatoly Kasparov, he took the lead by winning the 16th game, and now he has drawn the 17th.

To the surprise of the experts, the first ten minutes of the game were a repetition of the 12th game in which the contender, playing Black, resorted at the eighth move to continuation which is completely new in this version of the Sicilian defence. In the 12th game, Kasparov gave back Kasparov sacrificed pawn and was content with a draw. So strong was the factor of the unexpected move. Playing White in the 16th game again the defending champion opted for the same version having evidently analysed it with his assistants and finding an "antidote". However, could it be that they had been rather hasty about their analysis? In the opinion of the leading gurus, Kasparov's novelty would require more time.

In any case, the new way suggested by the champion after

the first ten moves came as no surprise to the contender who has devised an undoubtedly profound version. That Kasparov decided to refrain unlike in the 12th game from relinquishing the "square" pawn, did not improve the situation but rather became the source of all further trouble. Having sacrificed his "material", Black received more than sufficient compensation in terms of position. White's pieces (Rooks and Knights) became paralysed, whereas Black's Rooks and Knights, especially the one on D3, captured dominant positions. In the end the contender developed an attack with the threat of a mate in the end, and Kasparov resigned after only forty moves, finding himself in a hopeless position.

In the 17th game, the rivals continued their theoretical dispute in the Nimzo-Slav defence, which was played for the fifth time. They agreed to a draw only after exhausting all possibilities of gaining initiative. There are only seven games left to go.

Viktor BARKIN, chess observer

ing a 0-2 defeat by Chelyabinsk Traktor, who have got off to a bad start in the championship. It looks like Spartak need to raise playing standards to become consistent.

Riga Dynamo are doing quite well this year. They were third after eight rounds and only a point behind Moscow Dynamo. Their head coach Vladimir Yurzinov, who also coaches the national line-up, has committed

several promising youngsters to action and so far they are living up to his expectation.

Much scepticism was voiced over the prospects of Vokresensk Khimik on the eve of the championship. By some feel tradition the team again lost some strong players this summer to other clubs — as yet as 13 of them — and yet are doing moderately well.

Alexander BUTSENIN



Moscow Spartak and Dynamo ice-hockey teams in action.

Photo by Boris Koutanov



The Central Navy Club threatening Moscow University posts in a water polo USSR Cup match which they won 9-7 to enter the finals. Four finalists will clash in Moscow on November 28-December 1 for the title.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

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FACTS and EVENTS

● Attempts by the Makassans to eliminate the existing sanctions on the growth of the Japanese economy, Wataru Kubo, Socialist Party deputy, recently said in parliament. He pointed out that a overwhelming majority of the Japanese people favour maintaining military expenditure at the level of one per cent of the GNP.

● More than three million people in Holland have signed a document appealing to the government and parliament not to allow the United States to deploy cruise missiles in the country. This is viewed as a success for the signature campaign, "No to Cruise Missiles", launched by the National Coordination Committee.

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NOVEMBER 1987, OCTOBER 22-25, 1985

Soviet delegation leaves for Sofia

A Soviet delegation led by Nikolai Korotchev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has left Moscow for Sofia to attend a regular meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw member-states.

The delegation includes Andrey Gerasimov, Member of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the Soviet of the USSR, and Nikolai Ryzhkov, Member of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Other members of the delegation include: Nikolai Gerasimov, Member of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the Soviet of the USSR, and Nikolai Ryzhkov, Member of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

'Moscow Autumn' festival continues

The 7th "Moscow Autumn" music festival is still in progress. Taking part are representatives of all genres of music — from pop songs to symphonies and operas. However, special mention should be made of new compositions for brass bands the interest in which is growing in our days, as well as a peculiar panorama of premieres of music for children and adolescents. And, by the way, there are not only songs, but also chamber and symphonic pieces for young audiences as well.

Music played at the festival is written by composers of different generations — well-established authors and those making their first steps in the art. Most compositions will be played for the first time.

The festival participants include well-known soloists and professional and amateur companies of Moscow, city and regions, as well as guests from Latvia and Sverdlovsk.

Broad discussions on October 25 of all the music played will mark the conclusion of the festival.



From left to right: the leader of the Novosibirsk Choir B. Pavlov, conductor V. Fedosyev, composer Ye. Lashinova, author of the opera, "The Birth of Eternity", performed at the festival and soloist A. Mikhchevsky of the Musical Theatre named after Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE MACHINE-BUILDING WORKS IN KRASNOYARSK, SIBERIA, HAS STARTED PRODUCING A NEW REFRIGERATOR, LIKE OTHER FIVE MODELS, THE NEW TWO-DOOR FRIDGE WITH SEPARATE CHAMBERS WILL ALSO BE EXPORTED. Siberian fridges have become apartments fixtures in nearly 20 countries. Meeting the highest standards of a number of countries, different models of Siberian refrigerators with capacities ranging from 150 to 350 litres are constantly bought by trading companies in the FRG, Britain, Holland, Australia, China, Norway and Greece.

Against outer space militarization

Vienna. An international symposium which discussed the peaceful and military uses of outer space has concluded here. Held by the International Institute for Peace, it was attended by scientists and experts from Europe, the United States and Japan. The Soviet delegation was led by Academician R. Z.

Sagdeev, Director of the Institute of Space Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The participants discussed the dangerous consequences of proliferation of nuclear weapons into space and deliberated on ways of preventing it. They countered the arguments of

USSR Days in Mannheim

Mannheim. USSR Days have drawn to a close in this major industrial and cultural centre of the land of Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. The Days were a political event marking the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and West Germany and the 15th anniversary of the Moscow Treaty. In all, nearly 120 various activities were organized to give the people of Mannheim, Heidelberg and other places in West Germany the opportunity to learn about the peaceful Soviet foreign policy, the Soviet way of life and the country's scientific and cultural achievements. Tens of thousands of West Germans attended the events of the Days, which lasted for one month.

The programme was extensive and varied. There were shows, exhibitions, lectures, Soviet achievements in the peaceful exploration of outer space, and life in Soviet Siberia.

Kherson shipyards honour Indira Gandhi

The USSR state flag has been hoisted on a new Soviet lighter carrier named after the late Indian leader, Indira Gandhi. The shipbuilding plant, designed to carry 22,000 tonnes of cargo and built at the Kherson shipyards (south of Ukraine), can accommodate 22,000 tonnes of cargo and 1,000 crew members.

With a speed of nearly 19 knots, the lighter carrier has the most up-to-date navigation equipment and an unlimited range.

The ship will be delivered to Vietnam, India, Cuba and other countries in South-East Asia.

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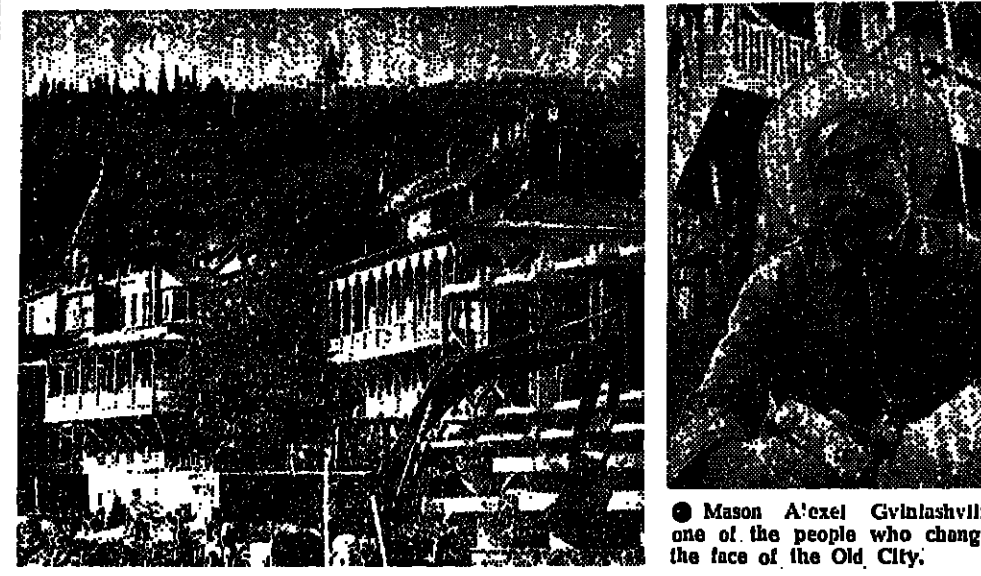
Round the Soviet Union

● A DEPOSIT OF CONSTRUCTION STONE WITH A DECORATIVE QUALITY NO INFERIOR TO THAT OF THE FAMOUS ARMENIAN TUFF, HAS BEEN PROSPECTED IN THE CHEGEM CANYON, KABARDINO-BALKARIA (AN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC IN THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS). Due to its hardness it can be used both for facing and building houses. The facades of such buildings will not require additional finishing work. Specialists believe that the new deposit will meet the region's requirements for many years.

● PROBLEMS OF GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS OF THE SEA BED WERE DISCUSSED AT THE FIFTH SOVIET-JAPANESE SYMPOSIUM, WHICH HAS COME TO A CLOSE IN KHABOVSK (SOVIET FAR EAST). Scientists from Moscow, Leningrad, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Magadan and Japanese universities took part in the discussions that lasted six days. Soviet-Japanese cooperation in this sphere has been going on for 15 years. The existing friendly ties between scientists of the two countries promote the successful study of marginal seas — one of the major problems in the science about the Earth.

● SOLAR ENERGY HAS PUT INTO OPERATION A UNIQUE 130-KILOMETRE-LONG TV BRIDGE CONNECTING THE CITY OF GURIEV AND FORT SHEVCHENKO ON THE MANGYSHLAK PENINSULA (THE CASPIAN SEA). The new relay line has begun to transmit TV programmes. The power capacity of its solar generators is enough not only for relaying TV broadcasts in the daytime but also for accumulating energy for evening programmes.

TBILISI'S OLD QUARTERS



● Mason A'xeti Gvinashvili, one of the people who change the face of the Old City.

Like a human being, any city has its unique features and appearance. Those who have visited Tbilisi describe it as a genial, cosy and friendly city. The people in Tbilisi are well known for their careful attitude to the past and this is why the city, despite its rapid growth, remains unique.

For ten years now restoration work is continuing in Tbilisi's historical centre known as Old City. Its streets are filled with colourful crowds of participants and guests of the "Tbilisi" festival held every October. The restorers have preserved not only individual architectural ensembles, but have recreated the historical appearance of the entire Old City quarters. However, these have not turned into mere relics of the past. The restored buildings now accommodate a puppet theatre, a gallery of children's pictures, and a number of art salons as well as libraries, small restaurants, and wine cellars. A young theatrical studio gives performances in "Metekhi", a 13th-century church. Some of the houses which have been most painstakingly restored are still used as comfortable dwellings.



NEW MATERIAL FROM SLAG

Specialists at a ferroalloy works in Nikopol (the Ukraine) have devised a way to directly process melted slag into a material known as slagolite, which is as firm as cast iron. Slabs made of the material are used in place of costly mud weight materials in building oil and

gas pipelines. It can also be used to make decorative materials resembling Jasper and marble.

The republic's industry increasingly uses low-waste and waste-free processes and new construction materials instead of raw materials in high demand.

Now there are 11 plants in the Ukraine recycling scrap cotton. As many as 21 plants are under construction to produce non-spun materials, linoleum, drain pipes, returnable containers and other articles from waste and scrap products. Since the start of the current five-year period (1981) the Ukraine has produced items worth 13.5 billion roubles from 550 million tonnes of recycled products.

HILLSIDE TRACTOR

A tractor capable of working on steep slopes has been built at the Minsk tractor plant in Byelorussia.

As a basis for it the serial machine Belarus (well known in many countries) was used. To undertake a wide range of agricultural works on previously

Electric loco hauls 10,000 tonnes

Following its successful test at a plant in Novocherkassk (Southern Russia), the new Soviet VL-68 electric locomotive will be able to haul trains weighing over 10,000 tonnes. It will be tested operationally on the North Caucasus railway. It is to run a total of 5,000 kilometres on that track. The designers of the new model were the first in the Soviet Union to use an asynchronous traction engine. It greatly increases the electric locomotive's traction power and speed, requires three times less copper, and 20 per cent less labour input for its production. The engine will also be easier to service. With up to 11 million tonnes of cargo hauled daily by Soviet railways and the demand still growing, a greater density of traffic and freight capacity are required. The new super-locomotives are specifically designed to meet the needs.

Dnioper waters Irrigate the Crimea

A new leg of the 400-kilometre-long Northern Crimean canal which is fed by the Dnioper has been commissioned. This man-made waterway stretching across the steppes of the Crimean Peninsula, is used to irrigate 335 thousand hectares of fields, gardens and vineyards.

The new 42-kilometre-long leg runs across the driest western part of the peninsula. It will help improve the supply of drinking water to Simferopol, Sevastopol and several resorts in the south of the Crimea. With 80 thousand hectares of land irrigated by this canal, the farmers are expected to increase their agricultural produce four times more than what these arid lands yield now.

inaccessible lands, the new universal tractor is geared in such a way that its front wheels seem to copy the relief of the land it works on. Each of its wheels can go up and down to a certain level while the driver's cabin retains its horizontal position.

Linguists from many countries meet together

Joint studies and research on the Indo-European languages are being carried out by specialists from many countries in Vilnius, Lithuania. The Indo-European languages which are spoken in the Baltic Republic of Lithuania and the world's largest Indo-European language, the Lithuanian and Latvian languages are the oldest in this family of languages. They have changed less in the course of centuries than other languages since the Baltic tribes stayed off the principal migration routes. Comparing these two languages with others, scientists trace the evolution of the Indo-European language branch to enrich our knowledge of the historical past.

Science and technology

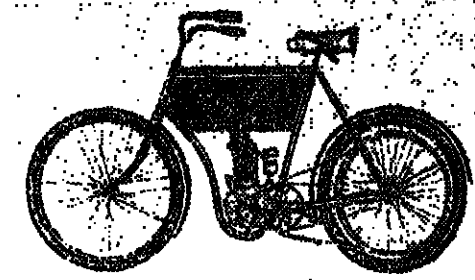
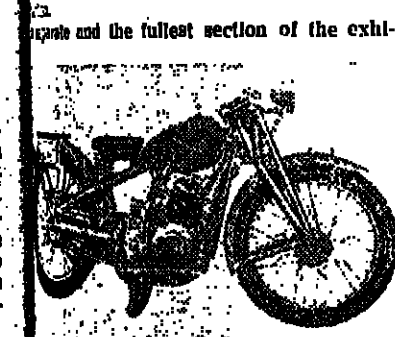
VERSATILE COMPUTER

At the Institute of electronic control machines in Moscow, a versatile computing centre has been designed to take care of emergencies at energy systems. The SM-1420 automated system for control board management monitors the distribution of load at each section of electric transmission lines hundreds and even thousands of

Things to visit

All about motor-cycles

With exhibits on the history of motor-cycles opened at the Polytechnical Museum, the oldest in Moscow. Visitors will see the first mass-produced motor carriage of the Rossiya, Indian, and Hamster motor-cycles produced at the dawn of motorcar construction and the fullest section of the exhibit.



● Rossiya motor-cyclette (1903).

Attention is devoted to Soviet motor-cycles. It starts with the L-300 made at the Ponomarev plant — the first Soviet serial model of the thirties, and ends with modern Soviet models such as Izh-Planeta-Sport, Ural and Dnepr.

On display are also the first number plates, spark-plugs of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the first helmets, glasses...

Nurseries on Pacific islands

For breeding sea urchins set up on the islands in the northern Pacific.

Special enclosures of underwater mushroom-like food — built at natural harbours — are used to breed sea urchins. Research is carried out to breed sea urchins for domestication.

Other sea creatures are also being bred. The area of the sea urchin culture is up to 120 thousand

and hairs, or five times that of the sable. The beauty and the value of the otter have nearly led to their complete extinction.

The Soviet Government has imposed a strict ban on otter hunting. At present, there are nearly 12 thousand otters living off the Soviet Pacific shores. All the islands which are the otter's habitat have been proclaimed state preserves. They have a 30-mile zone around them and all merchant, navy and fishing vessels are banned from the area. Besides, all plane flights have been shifted away.

The most popular Soviet colleges and universities

About 1.1 million young people have successfully passed their entrance examinations this year to become students in the country's 892 higher learning establishments.

Universities (in particular the leading ones) and medical colleges traditionally account for a major share of applicants, according to Gennady Yagodin, USSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. Specialties with bias in

the creation and use of flexible automated production systems, computers and microprocessors, industrial electronics and radio engineering also enjoy a particularly great popularity now. The number of those competing for entrance into teacher training colleges has grown due mostly to the large-scale school reform now underway and which is also aimed at making the teaching profession more prestigious and improving the financial positions of this category of specialists (their salary is currently being raised by 30 per cent on the average). Competition in the art colleges — theatre, cinematography, painting — is traditionally tight.

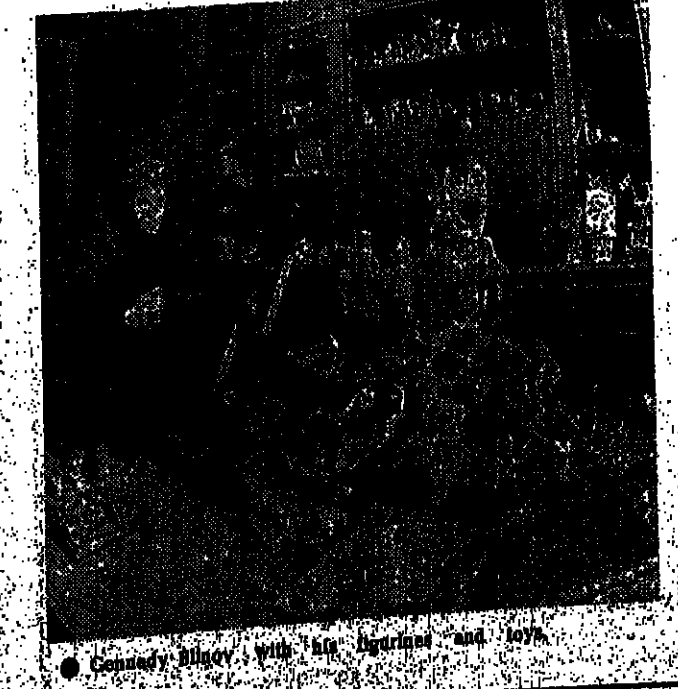
Over 850 thousand people graduated from Soviet colleges and universities this year with each of them getting a job. As a rule, college graduates can choose from several jobs.

Folk-style figurines and toys

Gennady Blinov, a Moscow physician, has amassed a most interesting collection of folk-style figurines and toys. Among his collection items there are objects from many Soviet regions and cities famous for their figurine- and toy-making since time immemorial — Arkhangelsk, Kostroma and Kargopol.

All his vacations Gennady spends travelling to many parts of the country — Central Asia, the Baltic republics and ancient Russian cities — in search of figurines and toys. He also "discovers" contemporary talented toy masters, arranges exhibitions of their works and now is writing a book about the history of folk-style figurines and toys.

In the beginning I used to show my collection to friends and colleagues, Blinov says. Then I started to hold spontaneous "bazaar-exhibitions". For example, I often go to workers' clubs to give short lectures on Russian folk-style figurines and toys or on some specific artistic craft. I also arrange exhibitions of local "lore" or simply donate by "foster children" to the Zaporozhian Museum of Toys. The rare and most valuable, however, I present to the Hermitage Museum and other.



● Gennady Blinov with his figurines and toys.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

ARE YOU PLEASED WITH LIFE?

The magazine POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE writes about the results of an all-Union poll held recently by the Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences in different parts of the country. One of the questions asked was "Do you, on the whole, lead a good, satisfactory, or bad life?" Only two per cent of the people polled said they led unsatisfactory lives. A more substantive analysis of the answers given by those who evaluate their life as unsatisfactory, depending on their sex, age, family status or living conditions, has shown that this self-evaluation is based on diverse individual peculiarities in one's life style. It turns out that most of those who are not pleased with their lives are single old-age pensioners, members of families torn by conflicts, young parents with several children and low incomes, etc.

The magazine further writes that among those questioned, 80 per cent declared that all or most of the people around them are confident of the future while 84.4 per cent believe that one can achieve happiness in life only through honest work. An overwhelming majority of the people polled are sure that their aspirations will come true.

LITERATURE DRAWS PEOPLE CLOSER

In 1984 a veteran Soviet translator, Rina Wright-Kovalyova, was awarded the International Literary Prize named after the American writer Thornton Wilder for her faithful translations and popularization of American fiction among Soviet readers.

The SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper asked her what American fiction, in her opinion, attracts Soviet

readers with and what attracts her personally in American literature?

Answering the questions, R. Wright-Kovalyova says that what primarily attracts Soviet readers in American literature is the fact that the best books in American literature are written by progressive writers inspired by noble, humanitarian ideas. In their works they speak against war, social inequality, against violence and oppression of man by man. These writers are real internationalists: what is bad from their point of view is also bad from the point of view of any inhabitant of our planet. All people of goodwill hold the same views, after all, she says. Whatever differences might divide them, honest people of most diverse nationalities and in very different countries follow the same scale of human values. They all hate lies, oppression, greed, cruelty and hypocrisy, they value sincerity, friendliness, humour and responsiveness, sympathy, selflessness, courage and kindness. Such is the position of all progressive foreign writers. Literary works have an immense role to play in rapprochement among peoples, in their striving to learn and understand each other better, concludes the translator.

POWER BRIDGE

IZVESTIA reports that the world's first ever 1,150 kV power line has gone into operation from Ekibastul, a fuel-and-power complex in northern Kazakhstan, to Kokchetav, a distance of 492 kilometres. It is the first unit in a giant line to link power stations of this fuel-and-energy complex with the Urals.

A feature of the country's geography is that most of the power consumers are in the European part while most of the fuel and power resources are located in the east. It turns out that it would be more profitable to supply to the west not coal and gas but power. However, this would require building several parallel

500 kV lines — a cumbersome and costly venture. On the other hand, a 1,150 kV line can convey up to 3,000,000 kilowatts, simultaneously reducing by half the cost of wire, metal, foundations, construction and assembly work. It will also cut by half transmission energy losses and take up 2.6 times less land for electric lines.

This revolutionary undertaking, both in this country and abroad, required new technologies, assemblies and materials. During the 12th Five-Year Development Plan period several 1,150 kV AC power lines will be built to link Siberia with Kazakhstan and the Urals, writes the newspaper.

GRAPES REPLACE PILLS

Grapes help man overcome almost twenty illnesses, according to doctors at Dnester, a sanatorium where "the gifts of the vine" are widely used for therapy. Grapes of honey-coloured Pearls of Sabot, smoky Hamburg Muscat, and Juices from all sorts of grapes are included, three times a day, on the menu of the patients who come to this sanatorium in Moldavia. At the Dnester sanatorium grapes are served as dessert and used also as medicine.

Ampeletherapy, as treatment by means of grapes is called by doctors, helps cure multiple sclerosis and high blood pressure, writes N. I. Mikhalchenko in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA.

It is our observation that very few of the 150 thousand patients who have been to the Dnester sanatorium need any sick leave afterwards, and there is a sharp reduction in attacks of chronic diseases among people who used to go on sick leave for several months a year.

Specialists at this unique therapeutic centre have discovered in grapes at least 150 components which have favourable effects on health.

VIEWPOINT

PROGRAMME FOR QUALITY GOODS AND SERVICES

Alexander GUBER

A Comprehensive Programme just approved for further development of consumer goods and services will be implemented within fifteen years, i.e. from January 1, 1988, up to the end of the century.

It is with great interest and satisfaction that the Soviet people have been reading the Programme which has been published in the newspapers. The content of this document is of immediate concern to every family. Many problems which the Soviet people encounter in their daily lives arise because the quality of some goods is not sufficiently high, choice is less and there are shortcomings in the sphere of trade and everyday services.

There was a time when other important things prevented us from noticing these difficulties. At first — towards the end of the twenties and in the early thirties — all our efforts were concentrated on industrialization, and after 1941 on the struggle against the fascists and reconstruction of what had been destroyed in the war. The shortages of goods and services were thus considered inevitable.

However, the situation has been gradually changing. The real per capita incomes double every fifteen years. Demand in the range and quality of goods as well as in the services has considerably risen and the lag in this sphere has been more glaring, painful. Yet it should be regarded as a valid consideration that the supply of goods and services has been growing much faster than at any other time in the past. Today Soviet retail shops sell almost twice as many goods as in 1970, while the volume of services available to the population has grown almost three times.

Nevertheless, the demand has been growing even faster. Measures to eliminate the gap between supply and demand had been taken in the past and though they yielded tangible results, they were neither comprehensive nor consistent. This urged Soviet planners to work out the Comprehensive Programme in question, the target quotas of which will be incorporated into the next three five-year development plans. The Programme encompasses all aspects of the problem — all the way from scientific and technological progress in industries producing consumer goods to the training of skilled personnel for such industries, from improvements to retail trade and establishments dealing with services to the study of demand; from production increases to constant improvements in the quality and variety of goods.

Sights are set high. By the year 1990, the country is to increase the output of non-food items at least 1.3 times and the volume of paid services 1.3-1.4 times. By the year 2000, both figures are expected to double at an essentially new qualitative level. This is, perhaps, the most important thing. Today, some goods are still in short supply, while others which are not in demand, keep piling up in warehouses. That is why the Comprehensive Programme gives priority not to quantitative production growth but to a radical improvement in quality that would appropriately satisfy consumers' interests. The same applies to the services quality and variety in this sphere and considered imperative.

Implementation of the Comprehensive Programme is deemed a task for both the Party and the entire state. This guarantees its success.

Желание жить

ENTERTAINMENT

PAGANINI VIOLIN

The 32nd International Paganini Contest of Violinists, held in Genoa, has culminated in Soviet musicians' brilliant triumph.

The first prize was won by D. Berlinsky, a student at a specialized musical secondary school attached to the Leningrad Conservatoire, said G. Zhilina, a panel member. The second went to M. Mogilevsky, a teacher at Kharkov's Institute of Arts, and the fourth — to A. Kholodenko, now completing his course at Moscow's Conservatoire.

It has become a good tradition for Soviet violinists to participate in this prestigious competition. Our musicians have scored quite a number of victories here since 1953.

This year our violinists had to compete against musicians from Bulgaria, Canada, Italy, France, USA, Japan and other countries. Apart from the prizes they were keen on getting a chance to play the violin that belonged to the great Paganini himself. Only the winner is entitled to it. The programme at the contest included most difficult works by Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Shostakovich and Paganini.

FACTS and EVENTS

Cinemas. Scriptwriter and film director R. Rasmussen's film, "The Hell", has won a special prize of the jury at an international festival of animation cartoons held recently in Annecy, France. It is based on graphic sheets by Estonian artist Eduard Virel (1898-1954) who lived in France for a long time.

Theatres. Actors of Central Moscow Puppet Theatre recently performed "Don Juan-85" on their day-off. The proceeds will go to the Mexican Aid Fund set up following the recent earthquake in that country. In 1980 the theatre's company toured Mexico, where they took part in the Cervantino Festival. Part of the company, led by Sergei Obraztsov, is touring Latin American countries. They are currently in Argentina.

Festivals. A festival of chamber music is being held in Leningrad to commemorate the 300th birth anniversary of the great 17th-century composer — Johann Sebastian Bach. George Frederick Handel and Domenico Scarlatti, taking part in the festival are also guests from Italy and Poland.

Guest performances. The Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre will play "Giselle" and "Swan Lake" productions on their two-week tour of Yugoslavia. They will enter for the first time an international art festival in Belgrade and also perform in Zagreb and Novi Sad.

See and behold

The Yugoslav press described as an event of the year the exhibition "Treasures of the Moscow Kremlin Museums", which opened in the halls of the People's Museum in Belgrade.

"This exhibition," said Ja. Jevtic, director of the People's Museum, "is a fruit of the many years of cooperation between our museums. It is a kind of a reciprocal gesture by Muscovites to the exposition 'Serbia's Cultural Legacy' organized earlier in the Soviet capital and Leningrad."

The 170 exhibits from the Moscow Kremlin give an insight into the history of the development of Russian art over the past two and a half thousand years.

"The wealth, beauty and artistic value of these objects are amazing," said Kosta Balabanov, D.Sc. (Art), general director of the association of Macedonia's museums.

"I want to make special mention of the surprisingly accurate and painstaking work of Soviet restorers. They are great masters unexcelled in their craft. We in Skopje are eagerly looking forward to November, when the exhibition moves into the halls of the best museum of socialist Macedonia's capital. Soviet exhibitions are frequent guests of ours."

STARRY HOUR OF IRIS

The last bars of the song drawn in a storm of applause. The spotlight zero in on the singer's stately figure which looks so frail that one finds it difficult to believe that she has such a wonderful, throaty and remarkably soft voice.

For one month British singer Iris Williams was singing in Moscow, Leningrad, Tallinn, Vilnius, Baku and Riga.

I wish I could stay here, exclaimed Iris after her last concert. I have sung in many other countries — the United States, Portugal, and Italy. But in no other place did I have such understanding as in the Soviet Union. This is the most important thing for a singer.

I have devised a special programme for my concerts in the Soviet Union, she continued. I have included jazz music, love and rock songs from the repertoire of Mireille Mathieu, Barbara Streisand, the Beatles and Stevie Wonder to show the audience my manner of singing through their songs. You can imagine what feeling of satisfaction I felt when, after the very first songs, the audience burst into applause and after the concert they surrounded the stage and flooded it with flowers. I had to flee, literally.

I have no doubts now that I will be coming here more and more with songs of my own. I have mentioned this to our manager Peter Brightman.

The latter, in turn, said that



Iris Williams presenting red roses to the audience. Photo by Anatoly Mavrin

he was delighted with the warm welcome accorded the English guests. He is in Moscow to sign new contracts with the Goskonstert, the organization which arranges tours of foreign artists to the USSR. The British public also reserves a no less hearty welcome for visiting Soviet singers. The Moscow circus has just ended its 12-week tour of Britain, where they have visited 16 cities and attracted half a million spectators.

The remarkable Georgian dance ensemble also demonstrated its art in that country

for nine weeks, continued Brightman.

He said triumph marked performances given by the Soviet prima ballerina Yekaterina Maximova, who toured Britain with the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble. There are plans for a tour by the Bolshoi and by the Igor Molodtsov Folk Dance Ensemble.

In short, we have set up close and warm cultural relations with the Goskonstert, and I think that the audiences in both our countries will be pleased, he concluded.

Yelena HANGA

In honour of Intercosmos programme

A new work by sculptor I. Minko of Minsk and his GDR colleague H. Misch is dedicated to the Intercosmos programme and the joint flight by cosmonaut V. Bykovsky and Sigmund Jhan.

The composition will be installed in Potsdam with which the German cosmonaut's life is associated.

The two sculptors' cooperation began at the "Potsdam Plain-Air", a traditional meeting between artists and sculptors from

twin cities. At these meetings, artists from different countries, inspired by their tours of the country, work on certain compositions.

The Byelorussian artist modelled from clay and painted V. Bykovsky before and after his space flights, during training

sessions and when he was on holiday. In the Stellar Township, I. Minko saw Sigmund Jhan on many occasions.

When the composition was completed, the authors made plaster cast replicas. One will go to the Sigmund Jhan Museum in the GDR while the other will be displayed at the All-Union Exhibition dedicated to the quarter century of man's first space flight.

WHAT'S ON!

October 22-25

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), Bolshoi Theatre performances: 23, 25 — Concerts.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq), 22 — Prokofiev, "A Story About a Real Man" (opera), 23 — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera), 24 — A jubilee of the People's Artist of the USSR Sofia Golovkina.

Staniislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St), 23 — Double-bill: Schubert, "Evening Dances", Strauss, "Straussiana" (concert ballet), 24 — Double-bill: Haydn, "Orpheus and Eurydice", Akutagawa, "Orpheus in Hiroshima" (opera), 25 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St), 22 — Lehár, "The Merry Widow", 24 — Kremer, "Catharine", 25 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

FILMS

Daughters in Riot (Uzbek film studio, USSR).

A comedy about the life of a large Uzbek family living in an old district of Tashkent. The younger daughter-in-law doesn't want to reconcile herself to outdated customs in the family. Other daughters join her.

Cinema "Gipsy" (12 Przemyskaya Embankment), Metro Park Kultury.

Doctor Faustus (FRG).

A screen version of Thomas Mann's famous novel.

Cinema "Vostok" (5/6 Sovetskaya-Chernomyrskaya St), Metro Lermontovskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Concert Hall at the Central Tourist House (140 Leningrad Prospekt), 22, 23 — "Any Spare Ticket!", a variety performance featuring Vladimir Vinokur.

Cinema and Concert Hall in Moscow (12/14 Preobrazhenskaya Sq), 25 — A concert by the leading performers of the Arutun Akopyan Song and Dance Ensemble, featuring Ellina Akopyants, opera singer Galina Kullina and others.

USSR-India: exchange technologies

The nearly forty years now, the Soviet Union has been giving India comprehensive assistance in consolidating its economic potential. The country's growing complex is based on the Heavy Machine Building designed, equipped and built with Soviet assistance in a factory of Heavy Machine Equipment Plant. In Moscow, a plant producing mineral allied machinery in a number of major projects. Inexpensive with the development of a complex of basic infrastructure, the building of the transport network, power transmission lines, etc., in which technologies are widely used. This includes the construction of an underground system in Calcutta, construction of communications with the use of tropospheric scattering, to mention only a few of the range of technology application.

As a result there was a tenfold increase in the acquisition of Soviet technology which reflects the capacity of its industries to adapt to technologies without modifications. Growing at a rate of the scale of cooperation between Soviet and India, such as electrical and engineering in India has also been a supplier of modern technologies. The Indian Computer supplies for computers of the USSR and more effective technology transfer began in the USSR and India is the recently signed agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperation up to the year

'MOSKVA'-TYPE RIVER-BOATS FOR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Another "Moskva"-type river-boat has been recently built under the Czechoslovak orders at the Moscow shipbuilding and shiprepairing enterprise. It has been mounted on a special high-speed hull for its transportation. It will be tugged along several rivers and canals to the Black Sea. After crossing it and docking at port Rens on the Danube River, it will further proceed, by its own propulsion, to its destination.

This is the fifth "Moskva"-type vessel shipped for Czechoslovakia in five years (1980-85).

River-boats of this type are very popular in the European CMEA countries. It seats 243 passengers, is equipped with modern navigation control systems and has good stability and manoeuvrability. It develops speeds up to slightly more than 20 kilometres per hour.

At the Moscow shipbuilding dockyards another "Moskva"-type river-boat is now nearing completion. It has been ordered by the Federal Republic of Germany.

'Technopol for the Soviet Economy'

An exhibition entitled "Technopol for the Soviet Economy" is now on at the Czechoslovak Centre of Technology in Moscow. Technopol, a Czechoslovak foreign trade association actively contributes to the realization of the Food Programme in the USSR.

Speaking at a press conference on the launching of the exhibition, Emil Misovsky, director-general of the association, noted that in the next five-year period the volume of deliveries to the USSR will grow 2.5-fold and will include complex equipment for farms, dairies, grain elevators.

A GLIMPSE OF OLD SIBERIA

This is the name of the tour offered by Intourist to those who would like to know about this land of powerful rivers and vast forests. Several nationalities living on the territory of Siberia carefully preserve their age-old traditions and original cultures. It will take foreign visitors 7 hours to fly from Moscow to Irkutsk — a major economic and cultural centre of Siberia and starting point of their tour. They will visit the local history museum where they will be shown exhibits dealing with the history, culture and everyday life of the East Siberian indigenous inhabitants — Yakuts, Buryats, and also learn about

the exploration of the Siberian land by Russian trailblazers. One of the highlights of the tour will be a trip to Baikal, the world's deepest and largest freshwater lake. The travellers will visit a museum of wooden architecture, where they will see peasant houses, barns and churches dating back to the 18th and 19th centuries. A picnic in the taiga during that part of the trip is sure to be a great fascination as well.

The next city on the itinerary will be Abakan, the centre of the Khakas Autonomous Region of the RSFSR. Its museum of local lore boasts of more than 40,000 exhibits dealing with nature and the history of

the Khakas people. Some of the items are several thousand years old.

Intourist also arranges trips to Minusinsk (24 kilometres away from Abakan), where the exposition "Everyday Life in Old Siberia" is mounted, as well as to the village of Shushenskoye (85 kilometres from Abakan) where the museum dealing with V. Lenin's exile in Siberia can be visited. Scores of thousands of people from both the USSR and abroad come here to learn about Lenin's life and work in that period.

Vladimir MISHENIN

Fine arts from Ukraine

About three thousand works of art by Ukrainian artists made during the past six years are now on display at the Central Exhibition Hall in Moscow. They include paintings, sculptures, graphic sheets, posters, models of theatrical props, and ceramics. Monuments are shown in large photographs. The

exhibition also has an extensive section on decorative, applied and folk art representing works by Reshetilovo artistic weavers, Petrikov masters of decorative painting and glass blowers of Kiev. Visitors to the exhibition can buy various items



Ys. Krematitskaya-Podir, "A Girl". V. Misenko, "Academician Kurchatov". G. Goltz, "Shinnov".

BUSINESS

AEROFLOT INVITES YOU

to a fascinating trip to the "Russian Winter" Arts Festival held annually from December 25 to January 5.

For detailed information contact the nearest Aeroflot or Intourist office in your country.

АЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet airlines

FLY AEROFLOT TO THE 'RUSSIAN WINTER' ARTS FESTIVAL!

Contacts and contracts

Under a recently signed agreement Renault, a French state firm, will supply the USSR with a complex of automated lines for assembling and welding the body of the Moskvich-2141 car and its modifications at the Moscow Leningradskiy Komsovol avtomobils. At present Renault, together with the West German firm of Liebherr, is preparing a technological design for the expansion and reconstruction of plants of the Moskvich industrial association.

Intourist news

Philately

CYPRIT STAMPS

An exhibition "Postage Stamps from Cyprus", organized by the Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus jointly with the USSR Ministry of Communications and the All-Union Philatelic Society is going on in the Moscow Central House of Artists.

DEDICATED TO THE JUBILEE

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a 5-kopek stamp dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Socialist Revolution.